

# THE SCOPE

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# THE SCOPE



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ABOUT

A

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◆

The installation of a laboratory, as cited several times in our previous advertising, now seems more necessary than ever. Advanced lens prices and the tremendous difference in prices on lenses as compared with finished Rx jobs is one important reason why.

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*"The House Without a Retail Store"*

*A laboratory is necessary from professional, psychological and economic viewpoints.*



# THE SCOPE

*Presents*

## OPTOMETRY'S FUTURE AND YOURS

*by William Feinbloom, Ph. D.*

*(Director of Public Health Bureau of the American Optometric Association)*

Students of Optometry are entering their chosen profession at a time when a certain amount of pessimism exists within our ranks. We are led to a different opinion when we investigate the field of Public Health. I therefore contend that the Optometric practitioner of the future should look forward to his professional career with optimism.

The history of medical and allied health care throughout the ages shows that originally health was the private concern of the individual. "Health" Departments appeared which were charged with the responsibility of community health to the extent that they safeguarded the population from plagues, epidemics, impure water supply, and saw to the proper disposal of sewage. Such Departments of Health have been extended throughout the world as necessary adjuncts for the safety of the people.

With the advent of the World War when millions of men for the first time received physical examinations, the country was startled to find that so many of our citizens were physically unfit. The great number of physical defects in the population, together with the large number of health workers who were trained during the war to care for our armies, focused public attention on this problem.

There was considerable attention paid to problems in vision during the period of the war. The great amount of paper work that was necessary to carry on the war, the secre-

taries, bookkeepers, clerks, supply men — all people who had been recruited from occupations where no previous eyestrain had been apparent — sharply brought forth the need for remedial measures to relieve these defects. The academic problem of depth perception suddenly became one of life and death to those who were about to become commissioned as aviators.

Even the question of presbyopia, the correction for the common garden variety of old age vision, came into its own, because the mature officers in the various branches of the military service suddenly found the need for working day and night.

The impetus that the war gave to questions of vision, resulted in various developments within our field, so that in the fifteen years following we had such developments as expansion of our Optometric Colleges, the inclusion of new subject matter in their curriculums, the advent of post-graduate instruction, extra-mural instruction, the founding of scholarships, the establishment of Research Fellowships in universities, and the development of our national and local academies. This period also saw the development of improved diagnostic equipment, new techniques of objective and subjective examination, new interpretation and theory of ocular muscle function, clinical investigations into individual cases of strabismus, the introduction of general orthoptics, the increase in interest in perimetry, the improvement in single-vision ophthalmic



lens design, the technical and artistic improvement in frame design, and the standardization of prescription lenses with small absorption filters. All of these improvements and inventions truly marked this period as the "Golden Age" of progress.

Under the impetus of the need for rehabilitation, we brought forth such devices in our field as ptosis braces, telescopic spectacles, microscopic spectacles, cataract lenses, pinhole spectacles and contact lenses.

All of these activities within our own professional ranks were aimed towards supplying better eye care for the individual patient, and were based on the premise that the patient would continue to be able to pay for the best possible type of eye care.

Students know, if only by hearsay, of the economic depression that caught up with the terrific expansion of industry in every field. What is not so widely known is that as early as 1927, in the days before depression considerable concern had already been expressed regarding the high cost of medical and allied health care. Even though at that time we found that only 10% of the families of this country were earning less than \$1,000 a year, "The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care", after a four year survey of the costs of all types of health care, came to the conclusion that only the very poorest and the wealthiest received adequate medical care, and that the majority of people could not afford to pay for adequate health care.

It is significant that during this four year survey, "The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care" also conducted a study of Optometry. In Publication Number 15, presenting the findings of the Committee relating to Optometry, there are such chapter headings as "Number, Distribution and Economic Importance of Optometrists", "Training of Optometrists", "Legal Status of Optometry", "Types of Optometric Practices", "Recent Trends in Optometry: Professionalism", "Trends in Optometry: The Newer Optometry", "Optometrists and Eye Physicians", "The Place of Optometry in Medical Care",

This survey, conducted by Louis S. Reed, at present Assistant Chief, Division of Health Studies of the Social Security Board, is particularly important when we consider the conclusions and recommendations resulting from this survey. These conclusions, contained in one of the final volumes entitled "The Costs of Medical Care" by I. S. Falk, now the Chief of the Division of Health Studies of the Social Security Board, state: "The conclusion is inescapable that the number of properly qualified physicians in this country is quite insufficient to take care of the present volume of refraction work." And further recommends as a solution, organized coöperation between ophthalmologists and optometrists, and a division of labor between them. This key-note, was available to the profession in 1932 and for the most part was completely overlooked by the profession.

It has become increasingly evident that a large proportion of the population cannot possibly afford to take advantage of the scientific developments within our field. In 1934, we found that 46% of the families in this country earned less than \$1000 a year, in contrast with the figure of 10% in 1928. Eighty-three percent of the families today earn less than \$2000 a year. A recent health survey shows that it is only in the families with incomes over \$5000 a year, that proper eye care for each member of the family is obtained.

We have a glaring contradiction — the best trained personnel in the world, ready to provide an important health need, with millions of patients requiring that need, yet no mechanism exists to bring the patient and doctor together. It is this contradiction of large unmet health needs among the people who cannot avail themselves of such well trained health practitioners as the new generation of Optometrists, that has caused some in our profession to settle into a rut of hopelessness. It should be remembered by the new Optometrist as well as by the profession as a whole, that the Public Health movement aims to eradicate this contradiction.

*(continued in January issue)*



# DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT

by Mark H. Budilov, B. S.

(An extract from "Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine" by Gould and Pyle)

Throughout the ages man's fancy has always been aroused by things unusual and extraordinary — things that apparently violated the inexorable law of cause and effect. Men like P. T. Barnum and R. L. Ripley have well understood this universal human craving, and have devoted their entire lives in an effort to satiate it. And newspapers have *always* featured "man-bite-dog" articles.

Gould and Pyle, in their book — "Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine" — published in the year 1897, include a number of cases which should bear especial interest to us, cases of anomalous conditions of the eye and its appendages. We must bear in mind, however, that most of this material was collected from the medical records of the 19th century and back as far as the days of Galen, Vesalius, Da Vinci, Harvey and other makers of medical history. In those days the scientific method of research was not nearly so well developed as it is today, and the store of scientific knowledge was, of course, very limited. For this reason, and perhaps because some of those ancient investigators might have recorded what they would have liked to see rather than what they actually did see, the value of some of the following cases lies in their humor and not their authenticity.

A good example is the case of "The Four-eyed Man of Cricklade", a celebrated English monstrosity of whom little reliable information is obtainable. He was visited by a Mr. W. Drury, who was accredited with the following report: "So wondrous a thing, such a 'lusus naturae', such a scorn and spite of nature I have never seen. This unfortunate had four eyes placed in pairs, one above the other and all four a dull brown encircled with red, and pupils enormously large. Vision in each organ was perfect. He could shut any one of the four, the other three remaining open, or, indeed, as many as he chose —

each eye seeming to be controlled by his will and acting independently of the rest. He could revolve each eye separately in its orbit — looking backward with one eye, forward with another, upward with one, and downward with the other. He was of a savage, malignant disposition, delighting in ugly tricks, teasing children, torturing helpless animals, uttering profane and blasphemous words, and acting altogether like the monster, mental and physical, that he was."

An especially strange and rare anomaly that has been reported several times is the partial or complete absence of the eyes. Wordsworth described a case of a baby of seven weeks, otherwise well-formed and healthy, in which there was a congenital absence of both eyes. Its parents were healthy and normal. In some instances of supposed absence of the eye-ball, the eye was present, but was diminutive and situated in the posterior portion of the eye-ball. Cases have been reported in which there was a single orbit with no eyes, and in which there was a single orbit with *two* eyes. Mackenzie wrote of cases in which the orbit was more or less completely wanting and there was a mass of cellular tissue in each eye.

Albinus told of an instance in which he found extra-oral dentition in the orbit (and nose). Cases have been described of monstrosities with closed eye-lids, adherent eye-lids, and of congenital paralysis of the Levator Palpebrae Superioris muscle in a child with perfect vision and health.

Cyclopic monsters have been reported several times. Vallentini, in 1884, reported one such case in which the infant lived seventy-three hours. It had one eye in the center of its forehead. The American Medical Review in 1895 contained a report of a child born in Paris with its eyes on the top of its head. It seemed to be doing well and was a great at-

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# THRU THE EDITOR'S EYES

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## IN THE NEWS

On Monday evening, December 11, a banquet was held in honor of the internes who are completing their term in the clinic

Dr. Green spoke on the origin of the plan, which was first inaugurated this year. "The idea has been under discussion for several years," said Dr. Green, "but not until this year has it been possible to put the plan into practice." With a note of pride in his voice, Dr. Green observed that to his knowledge this was the only internship offered to graduate students by an optometry school. He expressed the hope that internship by graduate students becomes a permanent policy at M. S. O.. Concluding his talk, Dr. Green wished the interns the best of luck and success for the future.

Other speakers of the evening were Dr. Namias, who spoke on the value of internship experience for graduates, Dr. Asakoff, Dr. McCabe, and Dr. Antonellis.

The internes were also called upon to say

a few words. It was generally agreed that the experience gained in the clinic was far more valuable than could have been gained elsewhere.

## THINGS YOU NEVER KNEW TILL NOW

On December 9, 1939, Dr. Budilov gave birth to a baby girl. The youngster weighed seven and one half pounds and is reported to be in tip-top shape.

We don't know whether it's true or not but the rumor is that the name is to be "Little Namias". Pardon, but did we say *Dr. Budilov* in that first line?

Anyway we want to wish the Dr. and Mrs. Budilov all the happiness in the world and may the youngster be as good a re-fractionist as her "old man".

## WHAT IS SUCCESS?

(by a Junior)

It's doing your job the best you can  
And being just to your fellow man,  
Not making money but holding friends,  
And staying true to your aims and ends.

It's figuring how and learning why,  
And looking forward and thinking high,  
And dreaming little and doing much,  
It's keeping always in closest touch  
With what is finest in word and deed;  
It's daring blithely the field of chance  
While making of labor a brave romance.

It's going onward despite defeat  
And fighting staunchly, but keeping sweet.  
It's being clean and it's playing fair,  
It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair  
It's looking up at the stars above,  
And drinking deeply of life and love.  
It's struggling on with the will to win,  
But taking with a cheerful grin.

It's sharing sorrow, and work and mirth,  
And making better this good old earth.  
It's serving, striving through strain and stress  
It's doing your noblest — that's Success.



# JUNIOR JIBBERINGS

by Herbert S. Greenblatt '41

Where's my notebook? -- er, pardon me. I thought I was in the classroom. Well, mes amis, what do you think of the current situation? Don't you think it's a real frame-up in Practical Optics? (Metal or Zyl?) I hear that Savin, Snyder, and Kish were arrested for driving under the influence of . . . a cycloplegic. It was a foggy nite anyway.

Hindman maintains that he doesn't want to have anything to do with the red nucleus. He says that it smacks of Communism. No, Gilbert, the red nucleus isn't Moscow.

Mayer should be appointed the official window opener and shutter. His demonstration the other a. m. proved to be a comedy of errors. First he opened it -- too much, then he tried to close it -- no can do. With snow whirling about him and the whistling wind freezing his very marrow he made one last gallant attempt. Huzzah, the virtuous shall triumph! It closed! Swelled by elation and with a red nose he staggered back to his seat amidst cheers and felicitations. He plans to leave for Siberia next week to establish a home for aged Russian children and all little wanderers in general. See you there fellows.

Miss Johnson of the freshman class, undergoing a retinoscopic examination, complained that the light tickled her eyes. Well, Miss Johnson, we can't do anything about that except to offer to scratch your eyes out. Perhaps if we knew just who examined the young lady . . . .

The following is of particular importance to those planning to practice in France, Italy, and points west.

La rue des Enfants-Rouges, au quartier du temple. Une rue etroit comme un egout, des ruisseaux stagnants, desflaques de boue noire, des odeurs de moisi et d'eau sale sortant des alles beantes.

De chaque cote, des maisons tres hautes, avec des fenetres de casernes, des vitres troubles, sans rideaux, des maisons de journaliers, des hotels

de macons et des garnis a la nuit. Au rez-de-chaussee, des bautiques. Beaucoup de charcutiers, de marchands de vin;\* des marchands de marrons et launes.

Quo usque tandem abutere, Catalina, patentia nostra. Quam diu etiam furor iste yu tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium palati, nihil urbis vigiliae nihil timor populi, nhl concuorss bonorum omnium, nihil munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora voltusque moverunt. O tempore o mores, senatus intellegat haec.

If the above has at all confused you, do not come to this column for help, we got it from our kid brother. I'll close now with this one sage remark . . . If I see you first I'll run.

Where's my notebook?

\*Corn likker.

Grenspan.

The New Year brings us the pleasure of sending greetings to our friends. We appreciate the opportunity of serving you and hope that our pleasant relations may continue.

A very Happy and Prosperous New Year to you.

**WILSON & HALFORD  
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# THE SOPH SEEING EYE

by George M. Cohen

I would I knew to wit, to write,  
Where stillness king sits at my tomb.  
Where I must go, prepared or not  
With facts I've known but now forgot  
Upon the subjects known as sight  
When 'ere I walk within this room.  
Exams may come, exams may go —  
I can not learn the things to know.

\* \* \* \*

For weary Sophs when exams are over,  
just discovered the ideal place, room and board  
gratis, to recuperate from nightly crams, at  
Marot Jr. College. No guarantee how much  
rest you get (who wants to rest!) but they  
can certainly make you forget! Wow!!

\* \* \* \*

## *Sophomorical Nonsense*

Roses are red —  
Violets are blue —  
I like herring,  
What are you doing to-night?

\* \* \* \*

I shot an arrow in the air  
It came to earth I know not where  
I lost so many arrows that way.

\* \* \* \*

In the spring a young man's fancy turns  
to love but this is January. . . So what!

We've been wondering why the rolls of  
paper have been disappearing from the little  
room off the "smoking room" but Malden's  
"Triple M" of Maple Ave., Middlesex, Massa-  
chusetts solved the mystery by cleaning his  
glasses one December A. M.

Did you know that the last known graduate  
of M. S. O. without an Rx was in 1920?  
(Guess that's because they didn't spend four  
years sorting boxes for Dr. Namias). . . That  
Herb Ivantash keeps a supply of groceries in  
his locker? . . . That one of our class-mates  
owns one-fifth of an airplane? . . . That Dr.  
Budilov had to apologize to the class for  
breaking the silence before commencing an  
Anatomy class the day the last "SCOPE" is-  
sue came out? (That he is now the proud  
father of a baby girl?) . . . That one of our  
enterprising Sophs put himself on a vitamin  
"E" diet this past month? . . . That a word  
to the wise is sufficient? Before doing an  
ophthalmoscopy on one Soph named Fine,  
first get special permission to use the binocular  
Op'scope. To him goes the award of having  
the smallest pupil in the Soph class, coupled  
with nystagmus. . . . That exams are hang-  
ing over our heads? (Which reminds me —  
I'd better stop this nonsense and study.)

b'EYE

## SPORT-EYE-LITES

The M. S. O. basketball team opened its  
basketball season on December 5, 1939 by  
bowing to a well-drilled Andover-Newton  
Seminary team by a score of 47 to 41. The  
scoring was opened by Frosh Phil Regan and  
thereafter the play was close with the lead  
changing hands frequently. The score at the  
end of the first half read 26 to 20 in favor  
of the Seminary team. The play in the second  
half was the school team trying to catch up  
with the opponents, but it was in vain, with  
the opponents still retaining their six point

margin at the end of the game. The small  
size of the court plus the effective employment  
of the zone defense by the Seminararians were  
contributing factors to the downfall of the  
school team. Bottled up by the zone de-  
fense employed by the opponents, the school  
team was forced to resort to long shots and it  
was in this manner that most of the points  
were made, whereas the Seminary team having  
already played four games, losing only one,  
showed to advantage over the school team as

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# FRESH FROSH FACTS

by Saul Silverstein

What hard-to-please freshman didn't like the numerical figures in the Practical Optics exam and changed them to suit his mastodonic mental capacity? . . . Is it true that if no student can memorize the following list (1 meter equals 40 in. equals 100 cm. equals 1000 mm) then he'd better quit the optometry field and take up knitting? If you believe this, then you can shake hands with Dr. Namias and be his pal. Otherwise he'll dull you at dawn. . . . Students!!! Watch out, or your name will be in the Post Mortem column!! . . . I guess "Braver" doesn't live up to the spelling of his name, for he piped up in class — "Did anyone fail in the P. O. exam?" Dr. Namias (suddenly getting interested) — "Who said that? You, Braver?" . . . News Flash: "Sharp" Shatz and "Lady-killer" Fradkin have "broadened" their business interests in the fair city of Malden. They declare that their investments have produced great profits and thus they intend to open new branches. However, the main offices will still be located at Eunice's and Bernice's house. (Wait till Bernice gets hold of me, gosh!) . . . Do you know that the "whole equals the sum of its parts?" If not ask Dr. Harris, Dr. Budilov, and Dr. Namias to explain this simple statement. . . . Dr. Carvin better see his lawyer very soon for Kay Kyser saw me personally and told me that if the doctor keeps on using the "that's right, you're right" technique that he'll sue him for alienation of affection (or something). . . . Bob "Sour" Krauss told your correspondent that he no longer can stand it. Every time his name appeared in the "SCOPE" it was spelled with a double "s". So sorry, Bob. . . . Do you know that due to financial (?) embarrassments, Flynn had to suspend his connections with M. S. O.? Now Quinn won't have to worry about defamation of character. . . . Do you know that freshman Sid Taylor had his appendix removed? (Mazel Tov and here's to a speedy recovery).

. . . Do you know that it wouldn't be a bad idea if each class organized a bowling team and then had some competition? (Those interested please see yours truly). . . . Heard in Physics Room: Dr. Harris — "Tomorrows test will be on light." Voice from the rear — "Are you going to take 'ether'?" . . . It never fails that "Kitty" Katz has a corking joke to tell before the anatomy period.

\* \* \* \*

*Freshman Jokes* (they always do)

First Burglar: "I need eye-glasses."

Second Burglar: "What makes you think so?"

First Burglar: "Well, I was twirling the knob of a safe and a dance orchestra began to play."

\* \* \* \*

Prof. Hercules Strongarm, Strongarm Correspondence School of Physical Culture, Fifth Avenue, New York. Dear Prof. Strongarm: "I have completed your course. Please send muscles." Yours truly, Saul Selby.

\* \* \* \*

Dr. Harris: "Roger, what does  $\text{HNO}_3$  stand for?"

Roger Bund: "Ah, ah, ah, I've got it right on the end of my tongue."

Dr. Harris: "Spit it out quickly then, it's nitric acid."

*B'eye, B'eye now*

**E. F. Mahady Company**

*M. S. O. BOOK HEADQUARTERS*

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



# FRATERNITY NEWS

## OMEGA PSI'LL BE THERE WILL YOU?

*by Bill Joseph*

Say does your girl claim that she can cook?  
Then you take Alka-Seltzer, cause she can't  
read the book.

Now is your chance to get a first class meal.  
Don't avoid the issue, tell her how you feel.

We've imported a Chef, he's the best in France,  
After you eat, dance the ants out of your pants.  
This time without fail our notice will be  
posted,  
Will we see you at the affair of which we've  
boasted?

If some words and music you soon hear  
And the meaning isn't at all clear,  
It's a song Omega Psi is proud to sing,  
And thru the years may it always ring.

After thinking it over we've a swell idea,  
The price is right so don't you fear.  
You bring your friends or a relation,

To the dinner and dance after our installation.

With elections just over and Xmas gone by,  
We've held off on the dance, we had presents  
to buy.

But with new officers striving to do their best,  
A little coöperation, and we'll do the rest.

The following fellows, we are proud to announce were elected as officers of Omega Psi for the term January 1st to May 29th, may they start where the others have left off, and this new blood carry Omega Psi and M. S. O. to greater achievement and success, making our relationships far spread, and cheerfulness ever present.

*Chancellor — Gil Hindman*

*Vice Chancellor — Al Glickman*

*Scribe — C. Wilson*

*Treasurer — Bob Kefferstan*

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## PI OMICRON SIGMA



P O S

HARRY CALDARONE, *Chancellor*  
CORTLAND RICHMOND, *Vice Chancellor*  
HERBERT GREENBLATT, *Secretary*  
STEWART MCKENSIE, *Treasurer*  
ALEX TULSKY, *Sergeant-at-Arms*

P. O. S. hopes that all its brothers had a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. The old year has gone, leaving in its steps many memories. Resolutions were made, and broken (as were the bottles), and we're all back at the job trying to settle down for the mid-years.

Now that the new year is well started, Pi Omicron Sigma enters its 27th year of fra-

ternity life. P. O. S. was originated way back in 1913 by a group of students who realized the "necessity of having extra-academic interests incorporated into their college activities." It had its stormy days as well as golden days.

Today P. O. S. has the distinguished honor of being the oldest Optometric fraternity in the country.

As in previous years, P. O. S. has been given invitations to join national Optometric fraternities. And again Pi Omicron declines the invitations, since they offer no advantages.

Pi Omicron has led the way throughout the years in all social and educational events in the school, sponsoring dances, speakers, and monthly banquets.

At the present time Dr. Ralph Green is  
*(please turn to page fourteen)*



# INTERNSHIP

*by Harold Toy*

The year of 1939-1940 found the Massachusetts Optometric Clinic inaugurating the crystallization of three years of planning. It is the internship offered graduates of the Massachusetts School of Optometry.

Naturally, being students of the Massachusetts School of Optometry we should feel inquisitive as to the opportunities that present themselves after graduation. One of these is the internship offered by the Massachusetts Optometric Clinic.

Therefore, the purpose of this article is to acquaint you, the student, with this new opportunity.

Firstly, what is the purpose of the internship? It offers to the graduate the opportunity of applying the theory (the science) and to develop the art of optometry.

Secondly, it gives the interne a chance to practice free from class-room pressure and makes him free to conduct the tests as he pleases (as if it were his own practice). His freedom from pressure is accentuated by the fact there are no marks given for work.

The question may now arise, will we as graduates of the Massachusetts School of Optometry have to show any special qualifications to become one of these internes? All are qualified as long as they are graduates of this school, for the school feels that if a man is qualified to graduate he is certainly qualified for the Massachusetts Optometric Clinic.

It would be interesting to note at this point that there have been applications from graduates of the past two years and that there are enough applicants to fill the internships through the whole of the year of 1940. The first group of internes that were accepted began duty September 20, 1939 and end duty on December 20, 1939. This group comprises Division A. Division B begins January 2, 1940.

Each man who, before he is chosen must give a personal guarantee of perfect attendance and punctuality, has his work divided into

four quarters. Two of these quarters are devoted to strict refraction, one for orthoptics and one for field study.

For instance, if a man is in the field quarter he will concentrate on only that phase alone and nothing else. He is given a suitable library containing all the necessary texts and information on field study and is given a place to study with the necessary instruments right at hand. Also, the patients examined will undergo field tests with his supervision.

The internes have their duties. They are:

1. To assist students in practical optometry experiments.
2. To conduct visual surveys on out-patients (final disposition of case, however, takes place only after having been checked by registered optometrists on the clinical staff).
3. To conduct experimental work as assigned.
4. To participate in evening visual surveys in out-clinics.

The men are on call at all times while interning.

Although these duties may appear rather difficult and quite rigid, I inquired from the Director of Clinics, Dr. Green, just how was the interest of the interns to their duties. To quote him exactly, he said, "The interest was gratifying, we feel it worthwhile and worthy of continuation. It keeps the graduate in the proper environment at all times."

However, I did not stop here, I went to the internes and inquired from them about their feeling towards the internship. Their answers were a unanimity of gratification. They felt it to be, to quote one, "a golden opportunity."

As a matter of record, the internes of Division A were Drs. Eramo, Berman, Green, Fine, Stephenson, Reynolds, Grieve, and Guillette.

These gentlemen have completed satisfactorily their internship and will receive a certificate for their matriculation.

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# CASE HISTORY

by Norman S. Mayer '41

"Alright, quiet down now."

But I was far from being quiet during my interview with Dr. Foster Namias, for I found his case history so interesting that questions poured forth profusely without that reticence so prevalent in the Practical Optics classroom. Although neither his six feet, two inch stature nor his self-confident attitude changed, his booming sarcastic tone became attenuated into one of soft cordiality.

Foster Namias, O. D., instructor of Practical Optics, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 9, 1908. His early education was obtained in Fall River, Massachusetts at the Davenport Grammar School and at Durfee High School. He played football on the high school squad and held down the left half-back position.

Among his early achievements was the award of Eagle Scout, the ambition of all scouts. One of his greatest thrills was experienced while serving as counsellor at a Boy Scout camp when he saved the life of a drowning Scout. For this heroic deed, Dr. Namias received an Honor Medal.

While attending high school he started his career as chirotechnician. Upon graduation from high school he worked one year for the American Optical Co. and assisted his father, an optometrist. The fact that his father was an optometrist was not the sole reason for his later entering this profession, but it was, however, a major factor.

Then, Dr. Namias entered N. Y. U. Here, he joined Beta Nu Epsilon Fraternity. During the summer months he worked for a New York wholesale house as an inspector of Rx's. He also did shop work after classes.

He came to M. S. O. in 1930 and graduated in 1932 as Valedictorian. He joined Pi Omicron Sigma and was elected Chancellor in his senior year. He was also business manager of the SCOPE.

Dr. Namias really had no intention of teaching until he was offered a position by

Dr. Klein, replacing Dr. Pascal as Physiologic Optics instructor. He is vainly attempting to present lectures without dictation. In striving to "drive home" certain points he frequently resorts to his favorite figure of speech, irony.

As all of you have probably observed, Dr. Namias never brings written notes to class. The only time he refers to his notes is during the lectures on bifocals to make sure that he has left nothing out. Those problems that he mercilessly hurls at us in the classroom are devised extemporaneously. While we struggle for the answer with pen and paper, he solves the problem mentally. The ever unpopular "to be announced" problems are usually constructed while coming to school on the street car the day of the exam.

Pinochle is his favorite avocation. Baseball in the summer and football in the fall are his favorite sports. Although he is against-the-rule in that he is the only member of the faculty who does not sport a mustache, he is with-the-rule in that he is red-green color blind. Thus, his favorite color is blue, also. He enjoys eating anything and everything, except liver, with a preference towards a good steak.

He is not politically inclined, but he has a slight tendency in the direction of the Republican side of the ballot. He believes that the United States should do everything it can to remain neutral and is in favor of the present cash and carry neutrality act. The SCOPE, in his opinion, has been improving in calibre during the past few years.

According to Dr. Namias, the present day optometry students have a better educational background, but are younger in years. This, he believes, is detrimental to the students. Their idealism is very good — while in school, and since the period of training is lengthening, there should be further improvements.

When asked the date of his marriage, I saw Dr. Namias falter for the first time. The ap-

*(please turn to page fourteen)*



# THE TWO P. M. CLUB

*by Harold Toy and Mark Saulnier*

For three months now, members of Junior B have been meeting at 2:00 P. M. Tuesday afternoons in informal discussion. Neither pre-arranged nor premeditated were these meetings, but they came about because there is a free hour from 2:00 to 3:00 for Junior B. Invariably, as this hour was reached, the gentlemen of Junior B would be inclined to discussion, and so discuss it was. For by some unexplainable trick at 2:00 P. M. some matter of vital importance would pop up and all present would settle down to a warm "bull session".

"Vital Importance" to 2:00 P. M.'ers range anywhere from talks on Optometry to the memoirs of Dr. John Russel. Also of "vital importance" are discussions on politics and world affairs. It is surprising to find the different views of various members on all topics. One will occasionally hear the somewhat timid peep of an isolated Republican, the haughty boast of the New Dealer, yes, even the "third term" has his say.

Nor do the discussions limit themselves to politics. Optometry has its place and often monopolizes 50% of the "bull-time".

We hear in these discussions, the "I-am-going-to-work-in-a-jewelry-store" and the "I-am-going-to-have-an-ethical-office" man. The opinions given are not just frothings, but have hard, sound reasoning, and those present may draw their own conclusions.

Thus with this condition existing, those present thought it would be appropriate if a club were started on the open forum principal.

And started it was, for the Club has eleven charter members. Not a super-intelligensia-organization, nor the ignorant-mass type, it is made up (as a democracy should be) of various types of men, characters, races, personalities and dispositions. It is a Man-on-the-street group with an optometric twist to it.

A roster of the roll call proves the point: Lappin, Mayer, Oldach, Paster, Rogalsky, Saulnier, Savin, Toy, Weisman, Whitehouse, and Winslow are the original eleven, while at the first meeting one new member was admitted while three who showed not the proper attitude were rejected. The new member admitted was Rappoport.

Nor are these to be the only members of the 2:00 P. M. Club. The charter is limited to fifteen so there remains room for three more. All members of Junior B are eligible. Inclusion in this Club is by unanimous vote of the members.

Dues? There are no dues, but if money is needed it will be derived from the members upon request.

The officers? There are no selected officers, but every week there is a different chairman appointed.

The topics? Last week it was memory week. Amusing incidents of the classes of Dr. John Russel were told by various members. Next week? Your guess is as good as any!

Time? Tuesday, 2:00 P. M.

## -- INTERNSHIP

*(continued from page eleven)*

Not unsocial is the life of an intern, for at the end of each service there is a dinner with the Director of Clinics, Dr. Green. Division A had their dinner at Mary Stuart's, December 11, 1939 and being present myself, it was strange for me, a student, to note the difference that existed in the attitude of these gentlemen who are but several years older than myself. I was not talking to former upper classmen, as I had once known them, but to optometrists who had acquired the knack of being professional. I believe this internship had given them the bridge to walk over the gap that existed from being a student and being a professional optometrist.

It would be wise for us to strive for this bridge.



## --CASE HISTORY

(continued from page twelve)

proximate answer was September 1, 1935. His only child, a girl, was definitely born June 12, 1938. Questioned as to whether he had observed any optometric inclinations in his daughter, aged one and a half, he replied, "Well, I don't know as yet. However, her first talent was the ability to wiggle her index finger in the four cardinal directions."

In 1934, Dr. Namias received an award from the Distinguished Service Foundation of Optometry for his treatise on bifocals.

At present he is residing in Brighton, Massachusetts; his office is at 1700 Boylston St., Back Bay.

## DICTA MAGISTRI

"Try this one . . . . Gilder, what's the answer? . . . . Wrong, the base is in. . . . Take it down, Bowman. You won't remember it. . . . For the benefit of the mathematically inclined students of the class. . . . Rogolsky, you look sleepy. Do you spend your nights studying—not that your work shows it. . . . I could explain it to you Mayer, but you wouldn't understand it anyhow. . . . I know what you're thinking, Berg, and it's *wrong*, so don't say it. . . . Pinch yourself, Pierce, keep awake! . . . Well, Rappaport, that's pretty good, for you. . . . Paster, you're only 85 degrees off, but seeing that's it's you, we'll have to let it go. . . . Stretch your arms, Ramsden. . . . For strong lenses look at a near object.

*Ed. Note:* Persons and characters mentioned in the above paragraph are fictitious. Any resemblance to persons, living or—dead is purely coincidental.

## --P. O. S.

(continued from page ten)

Grand Chancellor, and under his guidance, P. O. S. looks toward 1940 as its banner year.

*Frat Fragments:* Plans are being formulated for the monthly banquets to start again after mid-years. . . an informal social is in the air as is the appearance of a guest speaker. . . . Rogolsky and Fritz were appointed to look for frat rooms.

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## --DON'T BELIEVE IT

(continued from page five)

traction at the time. In Portland, Oregon there was a child born with a rudimentary eye between two normal eyes.

DuBois made mention in his memoirs of a case of supernumerary eye-lids. At the exterior angle of the eye-lid there was a fold of conjunctiva, to which it did not adhere, therefore constituting an extra eye-lid.

Dixon came across a very odd case of a total absence of both irides in an eighteen year old man, and also in a thirty-seven year old woman. The latter had excellent vision. Another interesting case was that described by Jeaffreson. He found a woman in India in whom there was a complete ossification of the iris. It was immovable and quite beautiful when seen through the transparent cornea. Her vision was but slightly impaired.

Supernumerary pupils have been seen more than once. Higgins, in 1885, examined a boy whose right iris was perforated by four pupils. Three were slit-shapped, and the fourth, which was the largest, had the appearance as of the separation of the iris from its insertion. In the left iris were two pupils, one slit-shaped and the other resembling the fourth in the right iris. The fundus could be seen clearly with an ophthalmoscope. The boy had a high myopic error. His affliction was evidently congenital. There were no traces of a central pupil or of past iritis.

A double crystalline lens was reported by Fritsch and Valisneri, and more modern references to it have been made. Clark discovered in one individual a congenital dislocation of both lenses, which moved freely through the pupil into the anterior chamber.

Differently colored irides have often been found. Anastasius I., emperor of the Orient, had one black and one blue iris, for which reason he was called "Dicore".

## --SPORT EYE LITES

(continued from page eight)

to organization and experience with a small narrow gym-court. The school team individually was outweighed and out-heighted by



their opponents, who were all college graduates as one of the entrance requirements of the Seminary is that one must be a graduate of a certified college. The school team received a fine welcome from the Seminary students who turned out to watch the game and before game time the school team was shown about their campus, (which is quite large) and the school buildings.

The outstanding player for the Seminary team was Glazier who was high scorer of the evening with fourteen points. Our team had to be content with five men after Margolskee was banished on fouls early in the third period and it remained for the other "five" of the "six" man school team to carry on without replacements. Out of a student body of about one hundred and fifty it seems rather pitiful that the only extra-curricular activity of the school, as far as athletics is concerned, can only draw the interest of six fellows. If it were due to absence of talent it would be excusable, but there is talent present in more members than thus far shown.

Whether the M. S. O. students show any more interest than thus far shown in this activity, or not the basketball team will continue to play with its present squad.

The scoring for the school team was shared by all six players, with Bill Wolfson leading the scoring with twelve points closely followed by Phil Regan with ten points.

## --OMEGA PSI

*(continued from page ten)*

Christmas came just once this year

(Thanks F. D. R.)

Now Omega Psi is in second gear.

All set for a winter white and clean,

Vacation ended, let's drive that machine.

Mine was spent in the Florida sun, (oh yeah!)

But I'm back to school to give 'er the gun.

Our schedules were changed just once more,

Now that its definite we'll have fun galore.

In sickness, in health, till death do us part.

GOOD LUCK IN 1940, and it's right from the heart,

So Omega Psi'll say —

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL



**W**ARM and sincere is the wish of 7000 AO people from Southbridge and 256 American Optical Branches all over the United States and Canada that your Christmas be merry—that Health and Happiness attend you throughout the New Year—and that you and yours may prosper always.

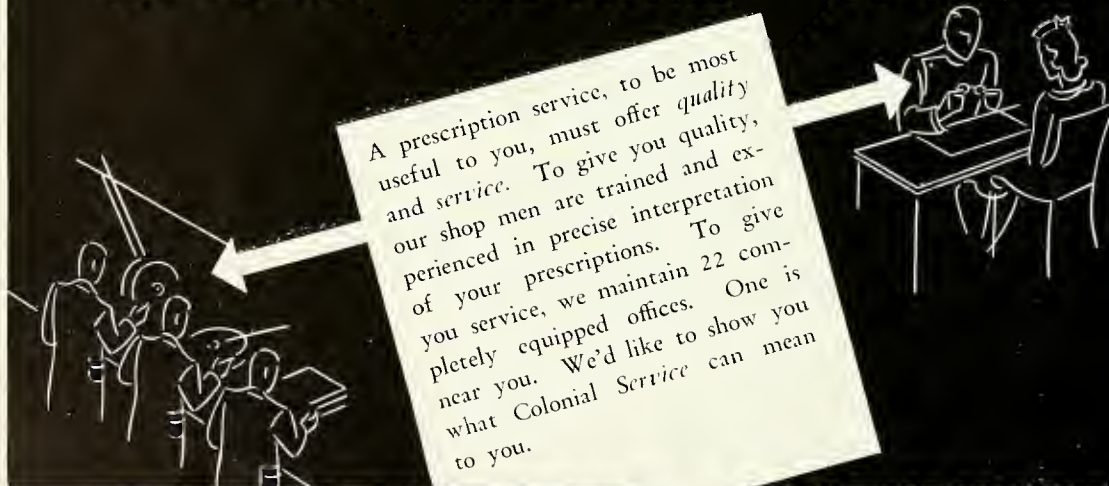
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